The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,795. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—COLLINS—May 18th, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Edward Smart, to Mrs. Matilda Elizabeth Collins.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MORERLY—At Trichinopoly, on the 11th May, the wife of Lieut. C. M. Moberly, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

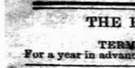
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

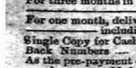


THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

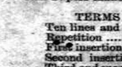
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

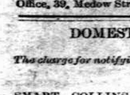


THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

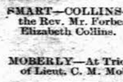


THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEFFERN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.



THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIZE, Commander, 955 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & CO.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, 1,905 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on the 21st inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Balls of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch Steamer *Nada*, Captain GEORGE MATHER, for the above Ports on or about the 26th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

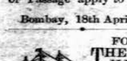
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., to the Malabar Coast at noon on 25th instant, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

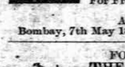
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Thursday 28th May...TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 4th June.....TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....TELEGRAPH ..... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....TELEGRAPH ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOTLEY, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 9 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND AYMARAM.

Bombay, 20th May 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND A GOOD DRAFTSMAN wishes to obtain an employment in any of the establishments of Bombay, and would have no objection to go up-country. Any testimonials may be required can be produced. Rupees 300 per month. For particulars apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE following Passages are required:

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (8) eight time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1865.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 30 inches wide for Steam Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds in any way nor injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The assets of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned HENRY RICHARD WILCOX alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
Bombay, 30th April 1864. H. R. WILCOX.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months or upwards of sums not exceeding (Rs. 50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NOTICE.—FOUND in possession of a Sepoy of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry as follows:—

1 Silver Hunting Watch, by Fisher, of Windsor.
1 Small Gold Lady's Watch.
1 Double Barrel Rifle by John Lanchester, London.
1 Hydrabad Medal, (name removed.)

The above are supposed to have belonged to the Officers of the 2nd Company of the 48th B. N. I., who were murdered near Cawnpore in June 1857, and will be restored to any of their relations on sufficient proof being produced. Apply to

JAMES E. BURTON,
Officiating District Superintendant of Oude Police, Dariabad.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply or 70 tons of Cocoanut Oil and 50 tons of Castor Oil, to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla, in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper within six months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Samples of the Oil proposed to be supplied to be forwarded not later than the 20th instant, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil" to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 11th May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે ખાણિજ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 200 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે અંડ બગાલ ઇયટીગશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—MR. JAMES BAPTY, having received instructions from Messrs. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st May, at 4 P. M., the entire Cargo ex *Sparkling Wave*, and the remaining portion ex *Princess Royal*, consisting of about 900 tons first class Maulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards.

The undersigned can with confidence recommend the above named Timber, being of excellent quality, in good season and well adapted for Building and other purposes.

N. B.—Early attendance is particularly requested.

JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressely made for the soil of the Deccan, Konean and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping or Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, timed inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with flywheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93	dozen	1 lb.	Tins	Fresh	Oysters.
35	,,	1	,, ,,	} Spiced.	,,
10	,,	2	,, ,,		
46	,,	1	,, ,,	} Lobsters.	
352	,,	1	,, ,,	} Salmon.	
194	,,	2	,, ,,		
10	Ice	King	Refrigerators.		
200	Cases	Naptha.			
287	,,	Rock	Oil.		

Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.

400 Cases Boston Mauffy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
250 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kegs }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted fo. offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock, and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, September 6, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Chime, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES. Open Face.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open Face.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. Jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
5 Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 0	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained gratis of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castillian	,, 28	,,
Henry Hernozant	,, 26	,,
Queen Mortons	,, 20	,,
Do. Pts.	,, 12	,,
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to ,, 15	,,
Port Wine From Rs. 24, 26 to	,, 28	,,
Sherry Wine From Rs. 18, 24 to	,, 28	,,
Ginger Wine	,, 18	,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	,, 18	,,
Tennents' Beer and Porter	,, 6	,,
Do. Do. Pts.	,, 3.8	,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	,,	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	,,	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,,	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	,,	23 0
Do. 1, Yellow Seal	,,	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	,,	29 0
Do. Green Seal	,,	29 0
Do. Sun Seal	,,	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	33 0
Claret Light Capsule,	,,	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	,,	21 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	,,	21 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	,,	32 0
Port, Black Seal	,,	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	,,	48 0
Do. Brand a Crown	,,	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	,,	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	,,	18 0

N. B.—The TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	,,	18 ,,
Very fine Do.	,,	23 ,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,,	26 ,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,,	100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret	,,	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned; CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz. quarts	
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. Do. Adolphe Collin	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	Co.	quarts.
Do. do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.	
parkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 35	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Pranc fils aine at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hermozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 36	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstaues, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

CLARET. Per dozen.

St. Estéphe Duchasseur Benek & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	,,	18
Pauillac do. do.	,,	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,,	35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,,	18
Champagne, A. Verger & Co.	,,	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,,	36
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	,,	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstaues, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints	,,	14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,,	20	,, ,,
Fine old Do.	,,	36	,, ,,
Sauterne	,,	20	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Moselle, do. do.	1	,,
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Claret, do. do.	2	,,
Ban de Cologne, in Boxes	½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3	doz. each.
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Brandy, do. do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do. do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do. do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs.	36
Red	Pale Dry ,,	,,	30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines ,,	,,	24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. Cumliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager,

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers of the Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 500 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 16th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co., (LIMITED).—INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the Board of Directors a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 27th day of May 1864, at 4 P. M., to consider a proposition to increase the Capital of the Company.

The following Special Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of (520) five hundred and twenty Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

THE "INDIAN PENINSUAR, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—CAPITAL FIFTY LACS, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES.

Promoters.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. of Messrs B. & A. Hormusjee.
John Le Seott, " Finlay, Clark & Co.
James Bevis, Esq. " Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. " Framjee, Sands & Co.

with power to add to their number.

Applications for Shares will be received by R. F. YOUNG, Esq., Broker, Rampart Row, up to 27th instant from residents in Bombay and to 1st proximo from outstations.

All applications that have been sent in to the Promoters to-day will be considered cancelled.

N. B.—Referring to the notice of the Imperial Bank in Thursday's issue, it is considered expedient to alter the name of the Bank to the above, an Imperial Bank of China having been recently established in England.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per H. C. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 13 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 30m. P. M.	5 25	6 28	19 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 27	11 47	
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 52	
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 21	1 14	1 37	
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 29	2 3	2 30	

18th May 1864. m—sh. 30m. 3s. 0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 13
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 11
ALLAHABAD	May 12	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	April 6	MAURITIUS	April 6
BANDA	May 3	MADRAS	May 14
BANGALORE	May 13	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 12	MEERUT	May 13
CAPE	April 6	MUDIE	May 13
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 13	RANGOON	May 7
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The position of the servants of Government in Bombay, a city which is rapidly becoming the Melbourne or the San Francisco of India, is scarcely one to be envied by either interloper or native. Something of social consideration there still remains to men who come out to this country in the service of the public; but this is not one of the prizes which an ambitious Englishman covets in India. A young civilian who exiles himself for a life-time hopes, when he is admitted into the ranks of the ruling class in India, to enjoy opportunities of gaining wealth and distinction such as would never have come within his reach at home. How galling then must it be to him, when he has served for many years and has at last been promoted to one of the best appointments at the Presidency, to find that the Government itself under which he holds office has its influence completely overshadowed by that of the wealthy natives and Europeans who have made sudden fortunes in trade, and who are so conscious of their own power that they hardly care to maintain a show of respect for official rank and authority. In Calcutta, where the Viceroy is still looked up to as the real ruler of the country, this aggression of the *parvenus* on the established rights and privileges of the official class has not yet become so marked as in commercial and speculative Bombay, where the Governor is known to be dependent on the will of Sir Charles Wood and Sir John Lawrence, and to have a salary quite inadequate to enable him to compete in grandeur with the millionaires who are recognized as the leaders of society. Things indeed have come to such a pass in Bombay, that the principal business of Her Majesty's representative seems to be to solicit the good will and the acquiescence in any of the measures proposed by Government of the wealthiest of our citizens. Sir Bartle Frere carries the policy of conciliation so far as almost to accept the subordinate position which seems to be marked out for him by the smallness of his income as compared with the princely revenues of lucky speculators in land and cotton; and, if the Governor himself be condemned to suffer the mortification of seeing himself eclipsed by the capitalists of the day, how much keener must be the humiliation of Members of Council, Secretaries, and the smaller fry of officials, who, from having been demi-gods in their own districts, come down to Bombay to find themselves such utter nobodies here that when they appear in public one hardly takes enough interest in them to ask who they are.

That such a state of things should be allowed to exist, appears to us very dangerous to the State. It must not be forgotten that servants of Government in this country have, as a rule, nothing to depend upon but their official salaries. Secretaries of State in England are not so well paid as Members of Council in Bombay; but in England no man, whatever his abilities, has the slightest chance of becoming a Cabinet Minister unless he has inherited or acquired an ample fortune of his own, and can afford to spend the annual income of his office as table money or in charity. So intolerant, indeed, are the conservative English people of mere clever adventurers, that even Mr. Disraeli, whose weakness certainly is not a love of money, has not been able always to escape ungenerous sneers at his readiness to grasp at every opportunity of gaining a position in which he could pocket some of the public money. But in India all our public men are adventurers. We are ruled by Civil Servants who are simply salaried clerks entrusted with the functions of irresponsible Ministers. Considering the immense temptations to which these men are exposed, we cannot but consider it highly honourable to the Civil Service that for nearly a century it has been free from the taint and almost from the suspicion of corruption. This result is due, not less to the high character of the men admitted into the service, than to the wise policy which Lord Clive introduced and to which the East India Company steadily adhered, of regulating the salaries of public servants on so liberal a scale as would render it unnecessary for them to become traders and speculators on their own account. It is no reproach to the Civil Service to say that the Company would have acted foolishly in trusting to the sense of honour of servants to whom it did not pay reasonable salaries. A fair day's wage for a fair day's work is the first principle of honour in all classes; and we may be sure that any amount of money which was expended in guaranteeing the trustworthiness of the officers of Government in India was not lost to the State. Sir John Lawrence said once, in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that a native of India might be trusted up to a certain point—the limit he fixed, we think, was £10,000—but beyond that limit no reliance could be placed on him. It would perhaps be too sweeping an assertion to say that this opinion is as true of other nations as of the people of India; but at all events no Government can make a mistake which acts on the principle that all men are fallible, and that it ought to employ servants who are bound to it by ties of interest as well as by ties of honour. Now it is quite clear that the salaries of Indian Civil Servants in the present day are quite unequal to the rank and the offices which they hold; and we maintain that it is a most mischievous experiment to attempt to govern a country like India by means of a body of under-paid officials who are themselves condemned to live on a mere pittance while all around them men without either brains or principle are making money by the lac and acquiring a monopoly of the social and political influence which is supposed to be the rightful property of the governing class. Imagine the sensations of a Secretary to Government who has served more than twenty years in India, when he finds himself confronted from day to day with young merchants who declare that they stay out here because they are afraid they cannot live at home on £5,000 a year, or with young bankers who were clerks the other day at a few hundred rupees a month and are now hesitating whether to continue a business which brings them in a few thousand pounds a year or to settle down quietly as country gentlemen in England. Ordinary human nature can with difficulty resist the strain on the moral faculties which results from the numerous examples of successful speculation in Bombay. Of course, all the Civil Servants whom we now have in the Presidency are honourable men, who shun the Siren of speculation with as much self-denial as St. Anthony himself ever displayed. But, if we suppose these relics of a more dignified age to have passed away, and their places to be occupied by new men who know not the severe traditions of the Civil Service, into what deep dishonour the very name of the English Government may be brought in Bombay! If for instance Mr. Robertson were succeeded some ten years hence by a Secretary to Government who, infected with the prevailing vice of the age, speculated in all kinds of Bank shares and stocks, and sold monopolies in bank and other kinds of public property to acute speculators who conveyed to him a percentage of their profits in the form of shares, what a terrible blow would be struck at the very first principles of public morality and just government! We are fortunate in being able, under the impartial and honourable administration of Sir Bartle Frere, to discuss this delicate matter frankly and with perfect freedom from those personalities which frequently disgrace the Indian Press; but, for the sake of those who are to come after us, we would urge upon the serious attention of Government the duty of providing against the possibility of servants of the State using the knowledge which their official position gives them for dishonest purposes, by increasing their salaries to a level with the necessities of the time..

A CORRESPONDENT in Guzerat sends us the following scraps of news:—

"The Surat and the Broach Sessions will both commence on the 2nd proximo, the Judge sitting at Surat, and the Senior Assistant at Broach.

Cotton stealing and adulteration on the Taptee and Nurbudda have much decreased since the appointment of Cotton Inspectors under the recent Bill.

Every effort is being made to make the Baroda Race Meeting of 1864 a success.

An interesting event recently took place at Surat, a Persian woman having renounced Mahomedanism and entered the Christian Church. She was received and baptized by the Reverend F. Stevens, Catholic Chaplain: a lady and gentleman from Broach being her sponsors.

We understand that the much respected Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, Dr. Wyllie, purposes retiring from the service. He is exceedingly popular among all classes and his departure from Ahmedabad will be much felt.

Mr. Spens, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, is expected to join his appointment in a few days."

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has, says the *Englishman*, at last consented to reduce the duties on goods leaving his territory. The rates will appear shortly in the *Gazetts of India*.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"Sir Robert Montgomery arrived at Kussowlie on the morning of the 5th instant. His Honor remained the day, and found time to visit the barracks and Sonawur, and proceeded on his way to Simla the following morning. Sir Hugh Rose arrived the same evening, but made a very short halt and then started for Simla by torch-light. Sir Robert Napier came in on the 6th, and started the next morning. These dignitaries were the guests of Sir Herbert Edwardes.

"On the 7th, Sir Robert Montgomery reached Simla, Sir John Lawrence accompanied by several gentlemen having ridden out to meet him. The two old friends rode into the station side by side till they came in front of a guard of honor of the Simla Volunteers, when Sir John passed on, but Sir Robert halted and addressed a few kind words to the guard after it had saluted him, and then rejoined Sir John who was waiting for him.

"Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Maine have also reached Simla.

THE same paper states that Mr. Cooper arrived at Seringuggur on the 28th ultimo, and assumed charge of his duties as British Agent in Cashmere. "He gives public receptions at his house twice a week to the visitors, and has provided a stock of newspapers and periodicals for their entertainment.

"The Reverend Mr. Clake has retained possession of his bungalow within the city of Seringuggur, and no further disturbance has taken place. The Mission Dispensary is opened, and crowds of sick people of all classes resort to it freely, and are quite sensible of the benefits they are likely to derive. We consider the idea an excellent one, as it will give the Missionaries opportunities of working spiritual good which otherwise they might not have had."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"The mountain of the Army Clothing Department has at length been delivered of the mouse of the new Zouave uniform for the Native Army,—the most mean, bungling hybrid-looking thing that can well be imagined. There are no gaiters, at least none of the sepoys whom we have yet seen in the dress, had any, nor is there any waistcoat under the jacket, the former garment being shabbily represented by a strip of cloth, of the same colour as the latter. Had the sepoys been inducted into the real Zouave uniform, it would, we should think, have been both a becoming and a useful dress, but this caricature which had just been issued, is neither one nor the other, but an ugly failure and caricature in which the unfortunate sepoys look as if all their clothes had fallen down about their legs in a mass, and there got entangled, to the wearer's utter discomfort and disablement. The production of this Zouave uniform has been the work of four years, and was planned under the direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and yet, it certainly will not do, and as certainly will not be finally approved of by Sir Hugh Rose when he comes to see it actually on the sepoys. We believe that this Zouave uniform has, as yet, been got ready for but six or seven regiments, and we would suggest the advisability, before going further and running into greater expense, of 'trying again,' and seeing if really becoming and useful dress cannot be still substituted for this failure."

IT appears (says the *Harkaru*) that this Government has not yet seen the end of the trouble and expense to which it was subjected by the wretchedly mismanaged Seikh Pioneer business in which the officials of the Ceylon Government so brilliantly distinguished themselves last year. "Two men have just arrived at the Presidency, who state, that they have found their way from the Island of Ceylon and the extreme South of India, on foot, and that they are the vanguard of a large body—two hundred, as they assert—of the Ceylon Pioneers, who were close behind them, and will be soon here. This statement must, as regards the number of the Seikhs, be exaggerated, but otherwise there is no reason to doubt the truth of what the men, just arrived, say. These two men have had a long walk of it, all through Southern India, but they have a still longer stretch before them as they are Puthans of Candahar, and are determined to return to their own country, having had enough of British service and British justice, as meted out by the Ceylon Government. We are glad to hear that the officers of Government have shown every consideration for those of the unfortunate Ceyon Pioneers who have just arrived, and that those coming after, will be kindly treated and helped along towards their distant homes. They will receive a money donation and railway passages as far as that mode of conveyance is available, and everything will be done by the authorities to allay the bitter recollection which they must have, of the base and discreditable treatment which they have undergone. We are surprised not to have seen, as yet this Seikh Pioneer business brought forward in the British Parliament, but it must eventually be agitated."

WHAT WE FEAR IT WILL COME TO.

A RHYME FOR THE TIME.

AIR.—*Three fishers went sailing.*

Three promoters got up a new companèe,
With profits and dividends cleverly shown,
And they rubbed their hands and they chuckled with glee,
When the news it was told over Bombay town.

That the public rushed in to nobble each share;
Though what they were risking they scarce seemed aware,
When the articles they went signing.

Chorus of Promoters.
Tol-de-ri-fol-tiddy-fol-ti-i-do.

Three weeks the deposits came rolling in:
'Twas certain the market would never go down—
The promoters they hastened to pocket the tin
And prepared to bid farewell to Bombay town.

But the shareholders fancied they'd no more to pay,
They thought about nothing, but premiums all day,
And all night lay of dividends dreaming.

Whistling Chorus of shareholders for dividends). (Quite unprintable)

Three speculators looked excessively glum,
One day when the market went suddenly down,
And they found that the project was all a *hum*,
Like a good many companies in Bombay town.

And their feelings by no means were mingled with glee,
When they found that day by the G. I. P.
The promoters up-country went bolting
Sing
Chorus of victims.
Bo-hoo-Bohoo, &c.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT LAW CLASSES.—The final examination of the senior Students of the Government Law Class will take place at the Elphinstone Institution in October.

LIEUTENANT E. H. NOYES, supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MR. W. H. HILLIARD has been appointed officiating Conservator of Forests for the Poona and Ahmednuggur Districts.

FROM the 20th instant Act 26 of 1850 will be brought in force in the Town of Alibaug, relative to the appointment of a Municipal Commission.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has appointed Mr. J. W. Orr Official Trustee under Act 17 of 1864.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. WRAY, C. B., Bombay Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, K.C.B., commanding the Northern Division of the Army, has proceeded to Domus for the benefit of his health during the hot season.

THE American ship *Sydenham*, Captain D. G. Darby, arrived yesterday from Boston. She has brought in addition to a cargo of ice, 117 barrels of apples, ice pitchers, and many other "notions" for which our American cousins are celebrated.

IN consequence of the transfer of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ruttonjee Hormusjee to the Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital at Surat, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoy Hormusjee has been appointed to the charge of the Huttteesing and Premabhoy Hospital at Ahmedabad.

IT will be seen from an Advertisement appearing in another column, that it is considered expedient to alter the name of the Imperial Bank of China, a Bank of the same name having been started in England. It will henceforward be known as the "Indian Peninsular, London, and China Bank (Limited).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) has been amalgamated with a similar Company of which Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. were the promoters. Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. remain the Secretaries and Treasurers of the united Companies, the Hon. Mr. M. H. Scott joining the Board of Directors.

The steam tug *Sind* arrived here last Tuesday evening, coaled and again started for *Ormara*, to tow in the ship *Cospatrick* heavily laden with 120 miles of cable: this is to be landed at Manora and placed in the tank built for the purpose, which is said to cost Government an outlay to the tune of some 17,000 rupees. The *Semiramis*, with the ship *Assaye* in tow, is expected here on her way to Bombay; other vessels of the Bombay Marine are also expected to arrive in Kurrachee.—*Our Paper, May 13*

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—It is hereby declared, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, that the land on the Island of Bombay, described below, is required for a public purpose, viz. to provide material for formation of a railway bank through Back Bay:—

A strip of land and hill extending from Chowpatty in a westerly direction, and passing south of the Parsee Tower of Silence to the Wilderness Road near Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Ready-money's Bungalow, and varying from 60 to 400 feet in width.

Also another piece of hilly ground lying along the eastern face of the Malabar Hill, and extending from the Temple of Baboolnath in a southerly direction to the old Road up Malabar Hill.

Plans of the land can be seen, and all particulars regarding the same may be obtained at the office of the Collector of Bombay.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES—REDUCTION OF FARES.—We are glad to find that some order is about to be at last taken for reducing the fares of all public conveyance within reasonable limits. In the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, a revised List of Fares is published under the authority of the Honorable the Governor in Council, in conformity with the provisions of Section XIV. of Bombay Act No. VI. of 1863 (for the whole conveyance), of shigrams with two horses, cabs, shigrams with one horse, buggies, hackeries, riding carts, and hour-by-the-day public stands; besides which there are separates scales of fares for passengers by omnibuses, and rates of boat fares for Bombay harbour. This is the first time that a scale of fares for shigrams and omnibuses has ever been published under the authority of the Public Conveyance Act. There are twenty-two stands on the island, commencing with Upper Colaba, near St. John's Church, and ending with the junction of the Bombay, Mahim, and Parel Roads near Lall Bagh, being five in addition to those previously sanctioned. The two stands just noticed are new ones. The fares on buggies have been reduced to the old rates formerly in force. The present rates from the Fort to Mazagon have been reduced from 12 to 10 annas; to Breach Candy, Malabar Point, and Lall Bagh, from Rs. 1-4 to 14 annas, and on all other distances in proportion. There is a proportionate reduction in the fares of all other conveyances. We have also to notice a better distribution of the stands than previously existed; and if only some proper person were to be appointed to the special duty of supervising the whole system of public conveyances, and working out the new scale of fares, we might hope shortly to see the day when the conveyancing of the island will be placed on a respectable footing, and the accommodation of the public efficiently provided for.

The new scale of fares are now in operation.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Lewis David Lowe and Alexander Summers, lately trading in partnership with Ahmedbhoy Syed Ally, Goolam Hossein Toombhoy, Allarukia Peer Mahomed, and Wassoodew Jugonath, under the name of Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoossain and Co., as General Merchants; dates of Petitions filed 5th May 1864.

Jairam Keroji, a clerk in the Prothonotary's office; date of petition filed 6th May 1864.

Babaji Crustnaji and Walloo, woman, the first is a dealer in cloth, and the second unemployed; Bapbace, widow of the late Alladin Ismael, and Cassim Alladin, formerly dealers in firewood; Nadur Alladin and Boobun his wife, weavers; dates of petitions filed 7th May 1864.

Bulvantrao Bhawoo and Crustnarao Bhawoo, English writers; Manick Jaukia Patell, Luxumon Manick Patell, Damjee Manick Patell, and Moroo Manick Patell, carpenters, dates of petitions filed 9th May 1864.

Shapoorji Nasserwanji, a hack buggy driver; date of petition filed 12th May 1864.

Damodhur Ramchunder, a clerk in the office of the Examiner Ordnance Department; Bhimji Amerchund, lately carrying on trade in partnership with Rattonjee Amerchund and Amerchund Hurruckchund, under the name of Amerchund Hurruckchund as General Merchants; Bhut Bhaskerji Ramchunderji, a Hindoo Priest: Sadasew Ladseti, a goldsmith; Chuttoorbhooj Khoosh-shaleram, a broker; Syed Bunoo Syed Russool, and Shaik Chotoo Shaik Bunoo, bakers, dates of petitions filed 16th May 1864.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The virulence of the cholera epidemic still, we regret to say, continues unabated, there having been 11 more deaths in the last than in the previous week, the numbers being 246—the highest yet reached—against 235. The deaths from fever are still on the increase, the numbers being 296, against 277, being an increase of 19 on the previous week. There were 10 deaths of Europeans, 3 from cholera and 4 from fever. The total number of deaths from all causes is nearly the same as in the previous week, being 713 against 715 which tells very unfavourably for the general state of the health of the Island.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	3	Cholera	2
Small-pox	2	Small-pox	2
Measles	0	Fever	7
Other diseases	5	Other diseases	8
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-BRITONS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	4
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	7
Cholera	206	Small-pox	3
Small-pox	31	Fever	3
Fever	216	Other diseases	6
Measles	2	Accident	1
Other diseases	54	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Accident & violence	1	Cholera	3
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	1
Cholera	19	Fever	4
Small-pox	10	Other diseases	0
Measles	1	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	61	Cholera	9
Other diseases	26	Fever	3
Accident	0	Other diseases	3

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	236	58	Nervous system	16	13
Small-pox	62	33	Respiratory system	16	21
Measles	3	13	Alimentary system	32	36
Fever	296	149	Vascular system	2	1
Cachexy	28	21	Accident	4	3

SOME time ago we noticed that the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had munificently offered the Government of Bombay to set aside the sum of one lac and fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of aiding and giving encouragement to natives of India—Hindoos, Mahomedans, or East Indians—to proceed to England to qualify themselves for practising as barristers at the bar in India. The terms upon which this offer is based are in effect that the candidates, five in number, are to be of good family connections, and occupying a respectable position in society, so as to ensure "good moral conduct," as well as the requisite ability. And, as an inducement to success, to the lucky candidates a bonus of Rs. 10,000 will be given as a start in life, after the expiry of the three years they are to remain in England, provided that their studies are attended with the requisite degree of success. A copy of this memorial having been submitted to the Government of Bengal, is committee was appointed to consider the question, and the result is a minute in which the Committee state that, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, every candidate must be a native of India, and educated in the country, not over twenty-five years of age, and must either be engaged in the actual practice of the legal profession, or a bachelor of law preparing for it. The sums apportioned to each candidate are drawn up with fair liberality as follows:—

Passage-money to England and back £330	Rs.	2,200
Fees, Books, Instruments, and Gaun Khoraki for 3 years' residence in England, say £730	,,	7,300
Expense of living in England for three years, say £100 per annum £1,000	,,	10,500
Sum to be presented to each candidate on his return to India who has successfully passed as a Barrister, and can also produce certificates of his good moral conduct during his residence in England £1,000	,,	10,000
Total expense incurred on account of each successful candidate	Rs.	30,000

Of the prospect of this scheme succeeding, we are not as yet over sanguine, but the generous donor cannot be sufficiently applauded for the intention by which he is actuated.—*Englishman, May 12.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending May 8th,		1864.
No. of Passengers 66,174 Amount	42,279 11	0
Merchandize	100,955 9	3
Total	143,235 4	3
Corresponding week last year.		
OPEN 495½ MILES.		
No of Passengers 62,590 Amount	31,704 9	4
Merchandize	72,853 3	3
Total	104,557 12	7

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—19TH MAY.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Captain Marr, of the ship *Avabhoy*, was charged with assaulting one Hajee Sujuu, a servant in the employ of Mahomed Dhurrumsee, the owner of the said ship, by striking him with a cane, and kicking him in a manner hurtful to the dignity of him the said complainant.

The defendant pleaded guilty to having beaten the complainant with a cane; but urged in his defence, that he had received great provocation, the complainant having told stories out of the ship to the agent, to the detriment of the defendant.

His Worship fined the defendant in the sum of rupees fifteen; ten rupees of the fine to be paid to the plaintiff.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—19th *May.*)

A CHEAP BARGAIN.—Peer Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was brought up, and placed at the bar, at the instance of a Hindoo woman named Jyna, charged with having threatened her in an unlawful manner.

It appeared from the evidence that in the month of Ramzan last, the complainant, who is a married woman, was sent to the defendant's house by her mother, where to her great surprise she was informed by the defendant that she would have to live for thirty rupees by her mother. The prisoner also threatened her that if she did not consent to this arrangement he would cut off her hair—and nose—and sell her in his native country for Rs. 300. She refused her consent, and took the earliest opportunity of running away from the defendant's house, and on the latter applying to Mr. Edginton she was again made over to him.

Looking at the peculiar nature of the case the Magistrate bound over the defendant in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 50, to keep the peace towards the complainant.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—One Gunnoo Mooria, was placed at the bar, charged with having enticed away a woman, named Bowjee, the lawful wife of one Rowjee Wittoo.

It appeared from the evidence of Rowjee Wittoo that he was married to Bowjee about four years ago in Sattara. She is his third wife, and he is her second husband. He brought her to Bombay about three years ago, and they both lived together at Khetwaddy, and lately at Coomlarwaddis. The prisoner lived in a room in the same house with him. One day about a month and a half ago, she served witness with his food, after which he went to his work. On his return home in the evening he found she had left the house. He reported the matter to the police, and on the 1st instant, he found her at Khetwaddy, whence he took her to a constable at the Two Tanks. She then was made over to the witness. On the road they met a sepoy, who tutored her to say that her husband maltreated her. She would not stay with her husband, but has since then lived with the defendant.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning, you announce the formation of the "Imperial Bank of India and China," under the auspices of among others "J. L. Scott of Finlay Scott & Co." Mr. Scott is not connected with our firm: he is a partner of Messrs Finlay, Clark & Co.—Your obedient servants,

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PORT REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of this day's paper, I observe a circular from the Master Attendant and Conservator of the fifth Port, warning shipmasters of the near approach of the S. W. monsoon, in which circular he begs to draw attention to the different clauses set forth in the Port Regulations, which is very proper and considerate of him.

I have now been twenty-five days in port, and on arrival went through the usual ordeal at the Custom-house and Master Attendant's of signing the different documents required on entering port. After signing the form at the Master Attendant's you are supposed to be furnished with a copy of the Port Regulations which I did not get from the clerk, and in reply to my asking the reason why, I was informed that there was none, and that there had not been any Port Regulations for some time previous; consequently I and several other shipmasters are without the necessary instructions required to comply with the signals that may be made from the Fort or Dockyard flagstaffs in case of the approach of bad weather. Would it not be advisable that these matters were looked to and a constant supply of Port Regulations kept on hand, especially at this season of the year, as the information which they are supposed to contain may be of unknown value to the shipping and the mercantile community at large in this port, "the Liverpool of India?" Might I not suggest the propriety of the Master Attendant taking a cruise through the harbour and among the shipping to ascertain for himself that the ships are properly moored and in good berths so that they may not sustain any injury from the expected bad weather at the change of monsoon. Several of the shipmasters in port at present are perfect strangers; consequently from want of local experience they may not be as competent to judge of the berths occupied by their ships as the public functionary alluded to of their safety or otherwise.

Bombay, 19th May. A SHIPMASTER.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears both to some medical and some non-professional men in Bombay that a doctor is quite a superfluity either as a commissioner or as an adviser to a commission for sanitary affairs.

The following questions, however, might with great justice be asked of any gentleman about to be raised to the dignity of ruling the health arrangements of a large city. It will be an easy form for profounding some small portion of the knowledge which such an individual should possess or be able to get from advisers:

1. What are the proper subjects for enquiry during the prevalence of sickness?

2. Supposing the state of the atmosphere to be one such subject, what instruments and other means do you employ for the purpose?

3. What are the different discoveries you make significant of?

4. What is "ozone," and how can you either promote or prevent its presence—where is it most plentiful?

5. How do you test water, and why?—Which is best for leaden pipes, soft or hard water? When may either be permissible?

6. What are the different systems of drainage and cleansing? Does the weight of evidence lean towards liquid or dry processes? What is dry drainage?

7. What is the cubic quantity of air necessary for health? What system of building and laying out streets have been enforced in some Continental cities for the regulation of this point?

8. Enumerate some of the commonest adulterations of food with the microscopical tests for these and water.

9. May *injudicious* water drainage be a means of still futher increasing the unhealthiness of a locality?

10. What do you understand by the ventilation of streets?—of gardens, plantations, and compounds?

11. Are all refuse matters prejudicial to health?

12. Which is best;—to encourage the buildings of handsome large houses where overcrowding occurs or smaller separate buildings of wretched appearance and accommodation without the same overcrowding?

13. Can an epidemic of scurvy be prevented or relieved?

14. Enumerate all the systems of disinfecting ordure during its removal.

15. As disinfecting processes are but of limited utility, should they be abandoned as too expensive?

16. What ordures are capable of spreading disease to a certainty?

17. Supposing refuse heaps to be absolutely necessary (for collection previous to carting away) what spots must be carefully avoided and which are eligible?

18. What precautions must be taken with regard to wells and tanks (independently of walling them in, &c.)

19. Enumerate all the means taken to prevent a threatened epidemic, and to mitigate its continuance.

20. Are any of them of use?—which?

21. Can improper food cause disease?

22. May a change in municipal and octroi tariff, or a timely largesse, actually cause disease to disappear?

23. If so, which are the diseases and changes in food referred to?

Such questions could be produced *ad infinitum*. Is it pretended that only a medical man could solve them? But a medical man by his professional education is acquainted with the bibliography of the subjects; he knows at once where to go and where to begin, by "reading up," on a voyage of mental discovery. To the many vexed questions he knows *where* to procure the last answer of science, quite independently of his own attainments.

A practical engineer and an architect are equally to be recommended. It is a disgrace to common sense to cite as a qualification an "adeptness at keeping accounts" or that the post of honour and disproportionate emolument should go to the possessor of administrative talents. Without knowledge in some of the three professions above noticed, a Municipal Commissioner is a well paid administrator of bungies and coolies, and the commonest of human experts, an arithmetician and book-keeper.

With due deference to the *Saturday Review*, we do not think that public-spirited doctors are what he represents them to be, or that they are a bit more out of place than less right to get some few of the good things of this world, than any other civilians whatever.

If the Justices of the Peace are what we all believe them to be, they will neither believe Dr. Ballingall nor any one who considers that sanitary science, such as it is, does not form a constant and integral portion of sanitary practice. The Bench of Justices will elect a man of practical knowledge, whether as a constructor of works or a qualified sanitist, and if they do not choose to do so, they will attach a medical officer to the Commission, and from what we know of the majority of them they will pay him properly.

AL AARAAT.

A BENGALEE TR

THE THULL GHAUT.

(Engineer's Journal.)

OWING possibly to the proximity of great sister work at the Bhore Ghaut, the Thull Ghaut Incline on the northern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has scarcely gained that fame which would otherwise have attended its successful completion, and to which its magnitude importance, and the difficulties of its execution fairly entitle it. These difficulties have been indeed somewhat less than those encountered in the construction of the Bhore Ghaut Incline; the height surmounted is also less, and the amount of heavy work performed upon it is greatly surpassed by that of its more southerly rival; but the individual works which it includes, the Ehegaum Viaduct and the Manda Sheyt and Beulah Tunnels, are of grander dimensions than any works of the kind to be met with elsewere in India, and, as a whole, the Thull Ghaut Incline must rank as one of the greatest achievements of engineering skill either in this or any other quarter of the world.

We described in our notice of the Bhore Ghaut those physical features of the Western Presidency which necessitated the construction of that work on the line of communication between Bombay and the countries to the south-west. The Western Ghauts, the northern portion of which bears the name of the Syhudree Range, extend in one unbroken scarp from the southern extremity of the Nilgiri table land to the valley of the Taptee, 120 miles to the north of Bombay. From the edge of the Ghauts the country slopes away gradually to the eastward, and thus drainage of the whole country, with the exception of the narrow strip of the Concan, is poured either into the Taptee on the north, or is carried eastward, by the numerous tributaries of the Godavery into the Bay of Bengal. It would have been possible, and it was at one time seriously contemplated, to carry the northern branch of the G. I. P. Railway up the valley of the Taptee, thus rounding the Ghauts and avoiding the necessity of the Thull Ghaut Incline; and Lord Dalhousie was for a long time inclined to favor this former route, proposed by Colonel Kennedy in opposition to that originally surveyed and reported on by Mr. Berkley, the engineer of the Company, and supported by Colonel Crawford. Consequent to this indecision, a delay of three years retarded the commencement of the works, and it was not until 1856 that the sanction of the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company was obtained for the commencement of the Thull Ghaut Incline. The grounds on which the ultimate adoption of this route was based were:—a saving of 131 miles in the distance, of five hours in the time of passenger and seven and a half for goods trains; a saving of 149 miles of new Railway to be constructed, and of upwards of a million sterling in the outlay; moreover, a permanent economy of £43,400 per annum in the working expenses of the Ghaut line. The Ghaut line follows the route of native traffic from the interior, and communicates directly with the large commercial marts of the country.

The railways from Bombay to Madras and Calcutta follow a common route as far as Callian, 33 miles for Bombay. From this point the two trunk lines diverge, the one approaching the Bhore Ghaut by the easy rise of the Oolassa Valley, the other rising gradually on the South flank of a long spur of the Ghauts which divides the River Basta from the Tannsa and Wyturnee. Thus the line reaches Kussarah at the foot of the Thull Ghaut, having accomplished by comparatively easy gradients nearly one-half of its total elevation. The engineering difficulties of this part of the line were very great, but were not the worst with which the constructors had to contend. In writing of this line in July 1854, Lord Elphinstone emphatically remarks, "I fear that which ever way the railroad is made, we must be prepared for very numerous casualties. Every possible means must be taken to lessen the risk, and to reduce the number of victims; but it would be as idle to expect that we shall carry on a victorious campaign on the Danube without loss, as that we should successfully overcome the physical difficulties with which we have to contend in making railroads through such a country as India, without a certain and heavy sacrifice of human life." This was no exaggerated presentiment; "I have travelled," says Mr. Berkley, "from Callian to the Thull Ghaut during a season when all the villages were depopulated by disease, and when the inhabitants had taken refuge on the mountains, where the mighty fires indicated the spots of their temporary abode." Despite these obstacles, this portion of the line was rapidly proceeded with and opened to the public in the early part of 1861.

Thull Ghaut has an elevation nearly equal to that of the Bhore Ghaut, the one being 1,912 the other 2,027 feet above the sea level The incline in the former does not, however, exceed 972 feet, as not less than 940 feet have been already surmounted as above described between Bombay and Kussarah. The two works present many features in common. They are carried through rocks of the same formation, and traverse the same chain of mountains, and are facilitated by the formation of a reversing station under singularly parallel circumstances. "The maximum gradient on both inclines is the same, 1 in 37, and the extreme curvature is almost identical, that of the Bhore Ghaut being 15 chains that of the Thull Ghaut 17 chains radius." On the other hand on the Bhore Ghaut the mountains are precipitously scarped, and the rock invariably hard, while on the Thull Ghaut the hills generally present an undulating surface, so that it is only near the summit that an escarpment is encountered, while the rocks present extreme variations in hardness, earthiness, dryness, and a copious flow of water. The cost of the two inclines, mile for mile, is approximately the same.

The incline is 9 miles 26 chains long, and its average gradient 1 in 56; the maximum gradient as above stated, is 1 in 37, the minimum 1 in 148, and 58 chains are on a level. The sharpest curve is one of 17 chains radius for a distance of 33 chains, the ordinary radius for 6 chains, and 3 miles 27 chains are straight. The line passes through thirteen tunnels, two of which are 490 yards long, one for 12 yards, and the remainder 261, 235, 140, 130, 123, 113, and four under 100 yards. There are six viaducts, the longest and loftiest, which crosses the Ehegaum's ravine being 250 yards long and 388 feet high. This is a girder bridge on Warrent's principle, the girder being 150 feet in span from end to end, and weighing 32 tons each. Next to this is the Manda Sheyt Viaduct, 143 yards in length, and 84 feet in height and thirdly, the viaduct on the hill scarp above the Beema at Nullah Jirr, 300 yards long and 70 feet high, which is substituted for an embankment, the piers and abutments being notched and bedded into the steep rock slope. The total quantity of cutting is 1,241,000 cubic yards, the deepest cut 60 feet, and the quantity of embankment amounts to 1,245,000 cubic yards, with a maximum height of 90 feet. There are fifteen bridges, of spans varying from 7 to 30 feet and sixty-two culverts.

Such are briefly some of the chief features of the Thull Ghaut Incline. We have no need to dilate upon the persevering energy and skill of which this and its great sister-work are the noble monuments. The brain that conceived them is now dust; James Berkley has fallen among the martyrs of Indian civilization, a sad confirmation of the prophetic truth of Lord Elphinstone's ominous forewarning, but his name stands henceforth in the annals of engineering indissolubly connected with the two greatest works of the Indian Railway system.

REPORTING.

(FROM "THE WORK OF THE STENOGRAPHER," IN GOOD WORDS.)

It is unquestionably true that mistakes are made by short-hand writers in their reports. Why not? If they are machines, they are machines that have headaches, bleedings at the nose, swimmings in the head, buzzings in the ear, faintnesses, "sinkings," (as cooks and housemaids say;) and, really, *are* liable to fatigue—especially at two or three o'clock in the morning, when they have been occupied for several hours in making presentable the vilest English that lazy people can reel off. It is at these times that one cause of error is liable to operate,—and that with the most cautious and intelligent short-hand writer. Some word in the short-hand will present a fantastic resemblance to some other word. The absurdity is patent, but the eyes are dim, the man is too tired to laugh, the fatality of exhaustion has set in, and down goes the wrong word which, he knows is ridiculous. Once, in a list of flowers, I saw, instead of Love-lies-bleeding—raw rice pudding! Another time it was Cold Pork Market, for Killed Meat Market. It is usually the case that, while you are staggering home in the twilight, or perhaps just as you are getting into bed, and want to feel your mind easy, the blunder comes home to you. Pleasant that! I know an intelligent short-hand writer whose notes talked of going to Marseilles by the Midland railway. When he saw his own writing for it, he was as much astonished, poor fellow, as that clergyman, the text of whose manuscript sermon had been maliciously altered before he took it up into the pulpit:—"The righteous shall flourish like a green bay—*horse*?" Conf—! I declare it is horse! a green bay horse!" It must be added that short-hand writers, with an unregulated sense of humour, are often strongly tempted to put down absurdities merely for the joke of the thing. The late Baron Alderson used to relate a story of stenographic blundering which, if true at all, was to be accounted for in that way:—"Question—What are you? Answer—I am a partner in the Low Moor Works." This the reporter is said to have changed into—"I am a pauper in the Low Moor Workhouse." I believe the story to be quite untrue,—to be a myth of the "black crow" order,—but if it is true, the case was no doubt one in which the short-hand writer had made up his mind to have a joke. The uninitiated have no idea how much time short-hand notes require to write out. One hour of taking down makes about six hours' work in copying. Well, in the gallery of the House of Commons, where each writer has taken three hours or more (as, for instance, at a committee), and the transcript must be produced next morning, it is physically impossible for him to make his own translation; so that the copy, by whatever means made, has to be read over against the original short-hand. Then sometimes the short-hand reader who assists is technically clever, but not experienced, or not well informed. I have heard of an army crossing the Baltic and drawing up in front of the North Foreland, instead of crossing the Belbek, and drawing up in front of the North Fort; of a chemical process going on in river-water, "which resulted in eels and late them up" (the original being something about something being "resolved into elements;") of a street in a country town containing fifteen hundred thousand million yards of gas-piping; of a simple statement about broad and narrow gauge, or something of that kin winding up with the gratuitous, irrelevant, and totally unauthorised addition (tortured, out of doubtful short-hand), that in Manchester there are policemen buttoned up: they are "terrific;" and "the bear-skin cap" becoming "the Burrington, Soup." Errors like these,—some of them made for fun, very likely,—it is the business of the stenographer to detect in comparing his notes with the transcript; and he unusually exercises the utmost vigilance in that very labourious portion of his duty. But even then, there must always remain some risk or mistake on the part of the assistant to whom the corrections are dictated, who may either hear incorrectly, or put down incorrectly what he has correctly heard. Printers will understand well how very complicated are the chances of error in all such matters, however great the care that is taken. It is popularly supposed that no mistakes occur in the printing of the Bible, or of Acts of Parliament; but the popular supposition is wrong. It was only the other day that I found two press errors in one Act—one a Bill, waiting to become law, but an Act; and I have somewhere read that one of the most laboriously edited of all editions of the Bible was full of blunders. I can give another instance of the way in which the average reporter blunders. 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The latter, even if extreme, is better than great regularity. When a short-hand writer's ear and nervous system have been made sensitive by an hour, or two hours less, to this work, it often a great trial to him to exchange a fast speaker for a slow one, if the slow one is very regular with his emphasis. A pace too nearly uniform is very distressing. The words fall like blows, however lightly; or like drops of water time. Those who recollect how agonising may be the ticking of a clock to an excited brain, those who have known what it is to get out of bed on a cold winter midnight, go down stairs, and stop a clock which murdered sleep by the regularity of its slow beat,—will understand me when I say that matter deliberately read off, with guarded accent and evened pauses, may be torture to the stenographer who tries to be exact. 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The great strain, you see, lies not in the "mechanical" part of the man's duty, but in the continued efforts of the brain to take up moment, by moment, *totally unfamiliar details*,—figures, names, Grad-grind matters, in which the light of nature cannot help him. Ordinary speeches (not, of course, a budget speech, or a scientific lecture) are comparatively easy; but the sort of matter of which witnesses deliver themselves before parliamentary and other tribunals is quite another affair. In fifteen minutes, the traffic-manager of a railway, or a government official talking statistics to a committee of fifteen men, who are pouring in questions like mad, will deliver himself of a greater amount of detail than the House of Commons hears in the speeches of the whole of an ordinary evening. To get this down correctly is a severe intellectual effort, and one that, as we were saying, knocks up a good many who try to make it.

FEMININE SURGERY.

(Press.)

So the ladies are beginning to take the medical profession by storm. Apothecaries' Hall hat been forced to admit Miss Elizabeth Garrets within its sacred precincts. Nor this alone; the pertinacious young lady, after duly listening to lectures, has bravely faced the examiners, and passed in triumph. If she is equally successful in her future examinations, she will soon be Dr. Elizabeth! The prospect is serious. The strong-minded woman who maintain that whatever a man can do a woman can do, ignore the essential difference produced by sex; and, as a matter of fact, there is nothing a woman can do well which a man cannot do better if he likes. Men make the best epics and entrees; they excel women alike in painting pictures and in blacking boots. And most people would feel indisposed to consult a feminine doctor if one of the male sex could anywhere be found. Of what use, then, will be Miss Garrett's diploma? What branch of practice will she choose? Will she prefer male or female patients? Much has been said, by advocates of feminine surgery, in favour of doctresses for ladies, who might be supposed more willing to confide the details of their ailments to a woman than to a man. As a matter of fact, it will be found that women do not believe in women; they naturally and wisely prefer to be advised by one whose strong will suffices to control their own. In serious illness, the doctor must be a despot. His utterances must have Medo-Persian infallibility. He must never be disobeyed. A woman in this position would be patients would laugh her to scorn. No: female doctors are especially valueless for their own sex; while it may be assumed that Miss Garrett and those who will probably emulate her, do not look forward to doctoring men. One would-be object, in some very slight attack, to have one's pulse felt by pretty fingers and one's tongue inspected by charming eyes but, the moment matters grow serious, off with an express messenger to come sage of Savile-row, and Miss Crinolina, M.C., is dethroned. The fact is, nobody will believe in a woman's capacity for serious work of the kind. She may pass a better examination than her male fellow-students; a good memory will carry you through any examination, and women for the most part have good memories; but the mere knowledge of the dog Latin of prescriptions and the hard names of our various bones and muscles does not suffice to make a good doctor. The simple truth, which ambitious Miss Garrett has yet to learn, is that women are not fit for professional work. Imagine a woman pleading a cause—or putting a regiment through its drill—or preaching a sermon—or commanding a ship. Why, the strong-minded ladies of the day—the ladies who write books which their compositors print—firmly believe themselves fit for all these occupations, and for any graver ones that may be imagined. Because they can write novels, they can do anything. It is very laughable; yet when a lady makes so great a mistake as Miss Garrett has made, it seems cruel to laugh. Tennyson's dream of a ladies' university:—

"With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair,"

was pleasant though impracticable; but the vision of a female student of anatomy, a golden-haired creature learning the diagnosis of horrible diseases, is a nightmare, that might have frightened Hoffman. It is as if some angelic apparition of beauty were suddenly to be metamorphosed into a ghoul.

ST. ANTHONY AT THE TUILERIES.

(From the London Review.)

THE Imperial halls at the Tuileries have been adorned and elevated by the presence of the British Ebiscopate; and the lady who is famous for her golden sandals and her butterfly attire has at last seen, perhaps talked to, perhaps flirted at, an English bishop. Once upon a time a bishop, who shall be nameless, had occasion—so the story goes—to reprove one of his country clergy for a too notorious fondness of field sports. The censured clergyman is said to have replied that it was not worse for a parson to hunt than for a bishop to be present at the Duchess of Blankshire's balls. "I know to what you allude, Sir," said the Bishop; "but I think it right to inform you that on the occasion in question I was not to be in the same room with the dancing during the entire evening." "My case, then," returned the parson, "is like your lordship's; for what with a large family, a small income, and a shady horse, I am very seldom in the same field with the hounds." Whether the parson has since been better mounted, may be a matter of doubt. But at last his lordship seems to have got into the same room with the dancing. Contemporary history does not tell us how much further he may have come. One must draw the line somewhere. Like the officers of the famous Irish regiment, the "bench" perhaps "do not waltz." It would be indecorous to take that exercise in a cassock, and doing anything in a circle, except arguing, might make a bishop's gaiters look giddy. But it is rare irreverent to conjure up the picture of one of the successors of the Apostles eating ices, and standing in mediæval attitudes about the doorway, and admiring from a safe distance Salombo's golden sandals. When one goes to Paris—"beautiful Paris, evil-minded Paris"—one must do doubtless as Paris does. St. Paul, moreover, tells clergymen to be all things to all men, and the term "all things" might even, with a little stretching, be made to include a *vis-a-vis*. Very probably the inconsistency of Anglican episcopacy at the Tuileries did not avail himself of so great a licence. He was contented to remain a holy wallflower during the festivities; and to watch with a placid air of non-intervention the flirtations of matrimonial and now the adjourned card-tables. As far as the world, the flesh, and the devil go, he was, therefore, on principle a non-combatant. No spiritual foe who saw the Bishop in the crowd would have had a moment's advantage over him, because the Bishop was sailing under a fashionable flag of truce, and only assisted at the scene in the character of an elegant spectator.

The Emperor of the French is a fortunate man; and his fortune shows itself conspicuously in the conquests he makes over sexes, ages, and now the adjacent sympathies. Soon afters his accession to power, the Gallican Episcopacy made common cause with him; and the Imperial Senate is proud to number among its members more than one of the "stately oxen" of the Church. The Imperial circle, according to the malice of the Faubourg St. Germain, is anything but a place either for patriots or for saints. Yet, one by one, fresh accessions from the Faubourg St. Germain, itself come dropping in. Even in the home circle the Emperor's throne at the sight of golden sandals; and glittering and salaried dignity lies open in the distance beyond the vista of equivocal reception-rooms. For such a prize, who would not enter a still more dubious atmosphere? The Emperor's own antecedents have little connection with nobility and patriotism alone. At last his planetary hour has come, and he has got an English Bishop. The victory has probably been obtained without having to sacrifice even Salambo's simple costume. When the "Bench" go to balls, they wear the swords as they should, and are perfectly aware that a palace is not a nunnery. Nor ought we to forget that there is such a thing as success. In Heinrich Heine's poem of the "Golden Calf" the Israelites are represented as the Devil dancing before the new divinity like all the other citizens. An Emperor is an Emperor, whatever his antecedents; and whatever his surroundings; nor ought a miserable sinner in lawn to turn up his nose at a miserable sinner in purple and fur. This theory is at first sight novel; but it is a pleasant and convenient one and—as a well-known dignitary would have said—is calculated frequently to lead to places of great emolument. It makes religion easy, and the thorny road of self-denial less rough; and of this very easy exercises a somewhat vigilance in that very labourious portion of his duty. But even then, there must always remain some risk or mistake on the part of the assistant to whom the corrections are dictated, who may either hear incorrectly, or put down incorrectly what he has correctly heard. Printers will understand well how very complicated are the chances of error in all such matters, however great the care that is taken. It is popularly supposed that no mistakes occur in the printing of the Bible, or of Acts of Parliament; but the popular supposition is wrong. It was only the other day that I found two press errors in one Act—one a Bill, waiting to become law, but an Act; and I have somewhere read that one of the most laboriously edited of all editions of the Bible was full of blunders. I can give another instance of the way in which the average reporter blunders. 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LIFE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K. C. B.

(From the Athenæum.)

Life of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B. Edited by H. A. Bruce, M.P., 2 vols. With Portraits. (Murray.)

FEW men have done more to justify the proud position occupied by the British aristocracy than the Napiers. As soldiers, sailors, men of science, authors, and administrators, the members of that remarkable family have won their niches in the Temple of Fame; while, as noble-minded lovers of truth and haters of oppression and injustice, they have gained what to them was more precious still,—abiding resting-places in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen. One of the noblest of a noble band of brothers was William Napier, and the book which enables us to follow step by step all the changes and chances of his eventful life,—which traces the gradual development of his wonderful intellect,—and which makes us a confidant of the inmost feelings of his heart, is a boon for which we cannot be too thankful. 'Plutarch's Lives' have contributed to form many great men: this simple, unaffected narrative may help to do the same.

In addition to Plutarch, Napier used, when a boy, to devour every sort of literature,—history, poetry, travels, romances and books of chivalry; but the last two were his favourites. But it was not books alone which moulded the man; much was to be attributed to the influence and example of his parents; both of them remarkable people, possessed of great talents and equal elevation of mind. The mother, indeed, like Cornelia, seems to have deserved to have given birth to heroes. Regular education, in the popular acceptation of the word, he appears to have never received, his only instruction having been given at the village school of Celbridge. One consequence of this misfortune was a deficiency in spelling, very apparent in his earlier letters, and which, we are told, never entirely left him. It is strange to find the brilliant historian of the Peninsular War writing, at the age of fifteen, to his mother as follows:—"Dearest Mother, —I am extreemely mizerable at having made my father unneasy. I am very much obliged to Cecilia for her letter." Again, two years later, he spells Academy, *Acodemy*. In other letters, written about the same time, we find "mash potatoes," and "a bottle of port a peece." Though the spelling might be bad, and the style unformed, the settlement contained in these letters do honour alike to his heart and principles. His brother George had sent him 10*l.* at a time when William was apparently in a state of actual mutiny. Mingled tact and firmness speedily eradicated the mischief. At Salmanca, the regiment made a remarkable advance in line for three miles, under constant cannonade. "Major Napier rode during the whole time in front of the left centre company," and the line was as well kept as at a review. The following anecdote of a wound received by the Duke of Wellington at that battle is worth extracting:—

"After dusk, at the battle of Salamanca, the Duke rode up *alone* behind my regiment, and I joined him; he was giving me some orders, when a ball passed through his left holster, and struck his thigh; he put his hand to the place, and his countenance changed for an instant, but only for an instant; and to my eager inquiry if he was hurt, he replied, sharply, 'No!' and went on with his orders. Whether his flesh was torn or only bruised I know not."

In 1813, he was transferred to the battalion in England, but was re-posted to that in the Peninsula in the course of a few months. At St. Sebastian, Major Napier volunteered to lead the storming party, but arriving at the place of rendezvous, found that, through some mistake, another officer had been appointed for that duty. Taking a musket, he was about to fall in with the men he was not allowed to lead, but was prevented At the storming of the Petite Rhune, he displayed equal skill and intrepidity. Being in command, he strove eagerly to be first to reach the enemy's position. Fleet of foot, and carried away by a boiling courage, he would have succeeded but for one man, a private of his regiment. This soldier, "the tallest and most active man in the regiment, being sentenced to corporal punishment, I had pardoned him on the morning of the approaching action. He now repaid me by striving always to place himself between me and the fire of the enemy."

About this time he seriously entertained the idea of retiring from the army at the close of the campaign. His reasons were, slight prospect of promotion, very bad health, absence from his wife, and his ill-usages about the storming party at St. Sebastian, above alluded to. He seems to have been persuaded by his wife and friends to abandon the resolution. He shared in all the remaining operations up to the end of the war, and then, returning to England, was attacked by a severe illness, the result of his wounds and exposure. On recovery, this energetic man resolved to profit by the peace to improve his education which continual war had only permitted him to attend to desultorily. Proceeding to the senior department of the Royal Military College he hastened, on the return of Napoleon, to join his regiment in Belgium. He was not destined to share in the crowning glories of Waterloo. The battle over, very day he embarked at Dover. He—by this time a lieutenant colonel by brevet—accompanied his regiment to Paris, and, with the exception of a short interval remained in France till the return of the army of occupation. In 1819, being unable to purchase the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, he determined to go on half-pay and devote himself to literature. It is pleasant to mention that, when Lord Raglan heard of the opportunity for promotion thus rendered useless to Napier through poverty, he offered to lend him the purchase-money. The latter refused the generous offer, as he did not see any prospect of repayment.

Now commences the most interesting part of his life. Napier, not only he, but like many others, a daring, skilful regimental officer, almost unnoticed among the many illustrious pupils who were the best proofs of their great leader's genius. Henceforth he was to seek and obtain distinction in fields where, among his brothers-in-arms, he had few competitors. Gallant soldiers were numerous, so were great generals; but in those days at all events, the two were seldom combined. He was an exception, and like Cæsar eloquently described the campaigns in which he had gallantly fought.

On quitting the 43rd, he took a house in Sloane Street. He did not at first devote himself to literature, but occupied himself in painting, sculpture, reading, and the society of such friends as Chantrey, Mr. George Jones the Royal Academician, and Lord Langdale, then plain Mr. Bickersteth. In both sculpture and painting he made no mean progress; and had not literature intervened, he would probably have obtained high proficiency. Men of letters were then rather apt to sneer at "rough untutored soldiers," and this prejudice was by no means overcome when they came in contact with Napier. About the time when he was commencing his History he frequently met at General Kennedy's house two of the ablest reviewers of the day. With these he used to argue on the system and writings of the English philosophers. They afterwards told the host that "they were amazed by the extent of his knowledge, and particularly his wonderful memory." Chantrey was of opinion that he possessed genius of a very high order. In a visit to Edinburgh taken at that time, he made the acquaintance of Jeffrey whom he pronounces to be "less clever and more agreeable than I expected." Jeffrey requested him to write an article for the *Edinburgh Review* then in its palmiest days. He did so, and at different times, and at considerable intervals, contributed several important papers to that magazine.

The first suggestion, the first germ of thought, which has led to the undertaking of a great work, is always surrounded with peculiar interest. We read with eagerness of Gibbon sitting among the ruins of Rome and determining to write the 'Decline and Fall' of that vast empire, by those gravestones, as it were, he was surrounded; we looked back fondly on the days when the little schoolboy, excited by the sight of his ancestors' long-lost possessions, resolved that he would one day become Hastings of Daylresford; we cling to the tradition, apocryphal though it is now supposed to be, that a falling apple suggested to Newton the wonderful idea of the law of gravitation. Nor can we be indifferent to the origin of the most perfect work on military history extant in any language,—a book not less remarkable for impartiality, accuracy and research than for the matchless style in which it is written. Early in 1823, Napier was walking with Lord Langdale in some fields on which now stands Belgrave Villas, when the conversation turned on the events and personages of the Peninsular War. We give the incident in Sir William's own words:—

"I had never written anything except that Review, when, soon after it appeared, I was walking one day with Bickersteth, and he asked me what I was thinking of doing. I thought he meant where I was going to dine that day; but he said No! what was I thinking of turning to as an occupation? and then he went on to urge me to undertake some literary work telling me I had powers enough, and yet undeveloped; that the Review proved it to him; that I must not waste my life in mere pleasantness; and he urged me so seriously and so strongly, suggesting the late war as my provinces, that I began to think whether I would not try; and what he said about not wasting my powers made a great impression on me."

His wife encouraged him strongly in the idea, but like many men of genius, Napier was diffident of his own powers; for some days hesitated; at at last made up his mind to the attempt, and at once called on the Duke of Wellington to announce the intention and to ask for his papers. The Duke said he had himself some idea of writing a plain didactic history of the Peninsular campaigns, but that as he could not tell the whole truth without hurting the feelings of worthy men whose only fault was stupidity, and as he was determined not to write at all unless he could tell the truth, he did not intend that the work should be published till after his death. He added laughingly, "I should do as much harm as Bonaparte." On this account he declined to give Col. Napier his private papers, but permitted him access to many important official documents, and promised to answer any questions as to facts which might be put to him. Marshal Soult, whom he visited in Paris, was most kind, gave him a great deal of information, and procured him a sight of the documents in the Bureau de la Guerre. The acquaintance thus commenced with the great Marshal soon ripened into a mutual friendship, which was only terminated by death. Napier's first idea was to limit his work to a narrative of Sir John Moore's expedition—one very powerful motive for writing at all being a generous desire to clear the memory of that brave and good General from the obloquy with which it had been justly assailed. The work, however, insensibly grew under his hands, and the popularity of the first volume induced him to extend his plan beyond what he had at first intended. While engaged with the papers in the Bureau de la Guerre, he ascertained that under Napoleon there had been two descriptions of muster-rolls—one bound in yellow, "systematically fabricated to impose on the French people, and even on the armies"; the other bound in green, being an authentic, what he had at first own information. The labour of accumulating materials and comparing accounts, some of them quite contradictory, was immense; and our wonder increases when we learn that during the whole time Col. Napier was, more or less, a prey to pain and ill-health. Of course, a contemporaneous history, however moderately written, could not fail to offend many. But a temperate style has never been a Napier virtue; and the result was some half-dozen challenges and many angry letters from those who thought themselves injured. It is but justice to him to say that he generally endeavoured to soothe wounded feelings by all reasonable concession. Unfortunately, the original stigma had been written in letters of fire, read by every one; while the calm reparation had a comparatively limited circulation. Napier was not an unkind man; he was not a spiteful or revengeful man; but he was impetuous in his love of truth, ferocious in his hatred of injustice or oppression, and too little tolerant of a stupidity which he was unable to comprehend. He was somewhat credulous, too, in certain points. His biographer candidly admits that he was ready to believe any good of those of whom he thought well, and any evil of those of whom he thought ill. Yet for all his scorching language against unseasoned ill doing, for all his sacred fury against oppression or insult—sometimes expressed in physical force—this proud, fierce man, strong both in body and mind, was exquisitely tender to children, to the poor, to animals. When, also, he found he had unwittingly been guilty of an injustice towards an individual, his remorse did not merely take the form of words, but vented itself in an atoning agony which was painful to behold.

The copyright of the first volume he sold to Murray for one thousand guineas, the succeeding volumes he published at his own expense. Remark how he celebrates his first success. Writing to his wife concerning the price of the first volume, he says, "When the money is paid set apart ten guineas for the poor people over and above the usual charity; it is right to do so." On another similar occasion he expresses a like intention; adding that it is pleasant to make others share one's good fortune. Sixteen years were occupied in completing the 'History of the Peninsular War,' a time which can scarcely be considered too long when we remember his numerous other avocations and the hours occupied by sickness. This interval was chiefly passed at a small country house near Devizes. Besides the 'History of Sir Charles Napier's Administration in Scinde,' 'The Conquest of Scinde,' and 'The Letters of Sir Charles Napier,' he wrote many articles in different magazines, and a host of letters on military and other subjects in the papers. The different letters on military topics, both those which he published and those which he merely addressed to his friends, together with the memoirs he drew up for the use of the authorities, would of themselves form a handbook to the young officer of the greatest value. Yet this man, who had fought with such distinction, who was so fond of his profession, who wrote about it so ably, hated war with more than a Quaker's hatred. In connexion with his literary career it may interest the public to know that, in 1850, he was asked by the editor of a public journal—probably the *Times*—to write a sketch of the Duke of Wellington, to be published at his death. His answer was a refusal, for reasons which he thus sets forth:—

"It would be repugnant to me. For, at the risk of being laughed at, I confess to so strong a feeling of personal attachment towards the Iron Duke that I could not work on the contemplation of his death. Moreover, I will never write a mere panegyric, and the Duke is, like other men, not faultless; and when I remember that, after every action where I or my brothers were wounded, he, in the midst of all his great affairs, used to write, at the same time as his despatches, letters to assure my poor old mother that our hurts were not dangerous, merely because she in former times had been kind to him as a boy, I could not find it in my heart deliberately to condemn, or even to praise him, in anticipation of his death."

In 1833, finding his health becoming worse and worse, he thought of retiring from the army, in order to save the price of his commission for his family. From this step he was dissuaded by his friends. Some years later, hurt at supposed neglect, he, for once in his whole life, so far forgot his duty as a soldier as to beg Lord Raglan to receive back his Cross of Companion of the Bath. He was further incited to this step because he considered his brother, Sir Charles Napier, was being treated with injustice. The friendly persuasions of Lord Raglan, joined to a prospect of better treatment for his brother Charles, caused him to withdraw his request. In 1841 he became a Major-General, and the following year was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. The administration, both civil and criminal, of that island is reported to be in a very bad state, and with more energy than tact

1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
849 Forest Queen, Bain—E. Bates & Co.
1069 Forganhall, Wood,—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.(discharging.)
1045 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7.)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1060 Great Australia, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
1124 Hawkeye, Gandy—Remnie, Scovell & Co.
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Cowasjee & Co.
893 J. Carnegiee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
1707 King of Algoa, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.(c.l. Apr. 6)
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1194 Matura, Steward—The Captain.
1193 Mariotta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. April 4)
1069 May Queen, Pennie—Cowasjee N. Melissa.
1340 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1056 Marian Moore, Munro—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhownagaree.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
1338 Princess Alexandra,—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
682 Prince, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
227 Queen of the Mersey, Atkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
999 Sultan, Kidnick—Nixon & Co.
1161 Sinoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.(c.l. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of Wales S. Co., Limited.
1075 Stanelie—Coupland & Co.
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—Bombay Shipping & Co.
1161 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
644 Varguna, Collier—Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
1012 Vicksburg, Scott.
599 Wabenef, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co.
For London via Kurrachee.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman—Framjee Dubash.
For Havre.
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
551 Hurkaru, Helps—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayne—Wallace & Co.
For Calcutta.
351 Gertrude, Dugdale (c. l. May 5)
877 Houghton—Scearns Hobart & Co.
898 Victoria, Martin—Sassoon, Brieger & Co.
For Madras.
45 James Seddon, Jeffries—W.A. Graham & Co.
For Hongkong.
1560 John Stuart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.
For Moulmain.
461 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
For Batavia.
560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.
For New York.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
For Pegu.
775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
Alligator, Nacoda.
Attiet Rahemon, Jones.
Admiral, Smith, do.
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1053 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
1681 Clifton Belle, Bird—Compland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
1010 Diamond, Sang.
649 Euphemus, Profumo.
1149 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
810 Eloisa, Philpott.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
646 Jessie Coffin, Caffin—Coupland & Co.
1365 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
531 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
Nada (s), Mathes, Stearns—Hobart & Co.
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (In dock)
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Lander—Cowasjee & Manockjee.
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Stocle—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
483 Splendido—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
265 Stately (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorng.
1109 Southern Belle, Dameston,—W. Nicol & Co.
Sydeham, Harding.
Tempest, Caroline—B. H. Cama & Co.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Lockie & Co.
Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	255 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150			82 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100			43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	159 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	300	5	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	285 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120			170 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175			90 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	300	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank				Nominal.
				18 per ct.
East India Bank				10 per ct.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,967	573	do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000			
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500			
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200			Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500			Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				Nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9		pr. ct.	Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New 2,830 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100			Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850			Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500			Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000			Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	4,000	10	do.	Rs. 425 prem.
East India Press Co.	200			
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600			Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150			Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600			Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500			Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000			Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750			Rs. 425 pm.
Princes of Wales Ship Company	1,000			Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000			Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000			Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20	per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250			8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250			500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50			8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50			5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		98
" Loan 1835-36		94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba. Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	575 to 595
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Bhowmggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Oomrawuttee	"	525 to 530
New Dharwar Sangined	"	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	530 to 535
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 520
New Poratchee	"	525 to 535
New Accote	"	540 to 545
New Mangalore	"	525 to 530
New Hinghungaut	"	630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White) " 33 to 34.
Niger " 27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 17TH MAY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 27th April 1864.	From 28th Apr. to 6th May 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	13,372	781	14,153
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 10th May 1864.	From 11th to 17th May 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
" 1863-64	11,076½	1,118	12½	12,194½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*1,410½
" 1863-64	2,171½	33	½	2,204½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 10th May 1864.	From 11th to 17th May 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,005½	13	45,018½	436½
" 1863-64	8,330½	629½	8,960	3,234½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,254½	...	4,254½	156
" 1863-64	1,781	33	1,817	387½
			Total	6754

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dep'y. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 18th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
HORMUSJEE.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1⅞d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 2d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 2⅛d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. (of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
JEEJEEBHOY BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
PEEREBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
" 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. do.
" 2 do. 2s. 1⅞d. do.
" 1 do. 2s. 2d. do.
On demand 2s. 2⅛d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 6 months certain 3 "
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Circular Notes 7 ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three " " ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two " " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One " " ..... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank's highest minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is respectfully requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER MOWANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£544,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, (LIMITED,) at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛ per Rupees
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1⅜d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 1½d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 1⅝d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight at above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. "
In Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months..... 9 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. ..... 8 " "
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

to be remitted on Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Do. Do. .....2s. 0⅞d. "
Sight.....2s. 0¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.....2-61 " "
Sight.....2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
" 4 " 2s. 1d.
" 3 " 2s. 3d.
" 2 " 2s. 1d.
" 1 " 2s. 1d.
" on Demand 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annm.
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody and Interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is respectfully requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor ex